MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

National Institute of Standards and Technology Standard Reference Materials Program

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SRM Number: 3012 MSDS Number: 3012

SRM Name: 1,2-Dichloroethane

in Methanol

Date of Issue: 12 January 2006

Emergency Telephone ChemTrec: 1-800-424-9300 (North America) +1-703-527-3887 (International)

SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

Material Name: 1,2-Dichloroethane in Methanol

Description: SRM 3012 consists of two 5-milliliter sealed borosilicate glass ampoules, each containing approximately 2.5 mL of a solution of 1,2-dichloroethane in methanol.

Other Designations: 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-ethylene dichloride; ethylene chloride; 1,2-bichloroethane; alpha, beta-dichloroethane; sym-dichloroethane; glycol dichloride; ethylene dichloride) in **Methanol** (methyl alcohol; wood alcohol; methyl hydroxide; carbinol; monohydroxymethane; wood spirit; wood naphtha; methylol)

NameChemical FormulaCAS Registry NumberMethanol CH_3OH 67-56-11,2-Dichloroethane $C_2H_4Cl_2$ 107-06-2

DOT Classification: Methanol; UN1230; Packing Group II; Hazard Class 3.

SECTION II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	Nominal Concentration (%)	Exposure Limits and Toxicity Data		
Methanol	99	OSHA TWA: 260 mg/m ³ (200 ppm)		
		NIOSH recommended TWA (skin): 260 mg/m ³ (200 ppm) (10 h)		
		NIOSH recommended STEL (skin): 325 mg/m ³ (250 ppm)		
		UK WEL TWA (skin): 266 mg/m ³ (200 ppm)		
		UK WEL STEL (skin): 333 mg/m ³ (250 ppm)		
		Human, Inhalation TC _{LO} : 86 000 mg/m ³		
		Human, Oral LD _{LO} : 143 mg/kg		
		Man, Oral TD _{LO} : 3 429 mg/kg		
1,2-Dichloroethane	1	OSHA TWA: 50 ppm		
		OSHA ceiling: 100 ppm		
		OSHA peak: 200 ppm (5 min in any 3 h)		
		ACGIH TWA: 10 ppm		
		NIOSH recommended TWA: 4 mg/m ³ (1 ppm) (10 h)		
		UK WEL TWA (skin): 21 mg/m ³ (5 ppm)		
		Human, Oral LD _{LO} : 286 mg/kg		
		Human, Oral TD _{LO} : 428 mg/kg		
		Human, Inhalation TC _{LO} : 6 mg/m ³ (15 min)		

Carcinogenic, Tumorigenic, Mutagenic Reproductive Data: 1,2-Dichloroethane has been investigated as a carcinogenic, tumorigenic, reproductive, and mutagenic effector. Methanol has been investigated as a mutagenic and reproductive effector.

MSDS 3012 Page 1 of 4

Methanol	1,2-Dichloroethane		
Appearance and Odor: a clear, colorless liquid with a characteristic alcoholic odor	Appearance and Odor: a clear, colorless liquid with a sweet odor		
Relative Molecular Mass: 32.04	Relative Molecular Mass: 98.96		
Density: 0.7914 g/m ³	Density: 1.2351 g/m ³		
Boiling Point: 65 °C (149 °F)	Boiling Point: 84 °C (183 °F)		
Freezing Point: -94 °C (-137 °F)	Freezing Point: -35 °C (-31 °F)		
Vapor Pressure (@ 20 °C): 97.25 mmHg	Vapor Pressure (@ 25 °C): 87 mmHg		
Evaporation Rate (butyl acetate = 1): 4.6	Evaporation Rate (butyl acetate = 1): 6.4		
Viscosity (@ 20 °C): 0.59 cP	Viscosity (@ 21 °C): 0.84 cP		
Solubility in Water: soluble	Solubility in Water (@ 20 °C): 0.87 %		
Solvent Solubility: soluble in ether, benzene, alcohol, acetone, chloroform, ethanol, ketones, and most organic solvents	Solvent Solubility: soluble in alcohol, ether, acetone, benzene, fats, resins, rubbers, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and organic solvents		

NOTE: The physical and chemical data provided are for the pure components. Physical and chemical data for this methanol/1,2-dichloroethane solution do not exist. The actual behavior of the solution may differ from the individual components.

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Methanol

Flash Point: 11 °C Method Used: Closed Cup

Autoignition Temperature: 385 °C

Flammability Limits in Air (Volume %): UPPER: 36

LOWER: 6.0

1,2-Dichloroethane

Flash Point: 13 °C Method Used: Closed Cup

Autoignition Temperature: 413 °C

Flammability Limits in Air (Volume %): UPPER: 16

LOWER: 6.2

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Methanol and 1,2-dichloroethane are severe fire hazards. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapor and air mixtures are explosive.

Extinguishing Media: Use alcohol-resistant foam, regular dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or water spray.

Special Fire Procedures: Fire fighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face piece in the pressure demand or positive mode and other protective clothing.

MSDS 3012 Page 2 of 4

SECTION V. REACTIVITY D	ATA			
Stability:	X Stable	Unstable		
Stable at normal temperature	res and pressure.			
Conditions to Avoid: Av vapors or combustion by-pa	oid contact with heat, spark roducts.	as, flames, or other source	es of ignition. A	void inhalation of
	ls to Avoid): This materia, halogens, metal carbide, an		lo carbons, comb	oustible materials,
See Section IV: "Unusual	Fire and Explosion Hazards	"·		
_	n or Byproducts: Thermal aloride, and various organic		nay include toxic	oxides of carbon,
Hazardous Polymerizatio	n: Will Occur	X Will Not Occ	eur	
SECTION VI. HEALTH HAZ	ARD DATA			
Route of Entry:	X Inhalation	X Skin	X Ingestion	
sensation, coughing, whee cause damage to the eyes, convulsions. 1,2-Dichloroethane: 1,2-I high vapor concentrations corneal injury. Repeated irritation. Prolonged contact be absorbed through the si skin contact may produce membranes and central ne partial paralysis, collapse, inhalation to 10 ppm to 3 effects. Ingestion of 1,2	gestion may be fatal or cauzing, laryngitis, shortness of liver, heart, and kidneys. Dichloroethane may be harm of 1,2-dichloroethane or to to or prolonged contact may et may result in severe irritate in and cause systemic toxic dermatitis. Acute inhalate ervous system effects which and coma. Death may occ 7 ppm may cause nausea, dichloroethane may cause ng central nervous system	of breath, headache, naus Methanol may also cause inful by inhalation, ingestic the liquid may cause discort cause conjunctivitis. It ion, moderate edema, and city as detailed in acute it icion may cause irritation h include lightheadedness ur from respiratory or cautomiting, dizziness, and a burning sensation in	sea, and vomiting gastrointestinal on, or skin contact to mecrosis. 1,2-Dinhalation. Reperof the upper rest, trembling, and adverse nervous the mouth, through the mouth, through the season of the upper rest. Chiracteristics of the upper rest.	g. Exposure can disturbances and ct. Eye contact of on, and temporary skin may cause achloroethane may ated of prolonged espiratory mucous xiety, drowsiness, ronic exposure by system and liver out, and stomach.
cardiovascular disorders, h	rally Aggravated by Exponent problems, kidney disorders, skin disorder	rders, liver disorders, and		
Target Organ(s) of Atta	ack: Central nervous system	n (CNS). Liver. Kidneys		
Listed as a Carcinogen/Po	otential Carcinogen (Metha	anol):		
In the National Toxi	cology Program (NTP) Repo	ort on Carcinogens	Yes	No X
In the International	Agency for Research on Can	ncer (IARC) Monographs		X
By the Occupational	Safety and Health Adminis	tration (OSHA)		X
Listed as a Carcinogen/Po	otential Carcinogen (1,2-Di	ichloroethane):	₹7	N.T
In the National Toxi	cology Program (NTP) Repo	ort on Carcinogens	Yes X	No
In the International	Agency for Research on Can	ncer (IARC) Monographs	X	
By the Occupational	Safety and Health Adminis	tration (OSHA)		X

MSDS 3012 Page 3 of 4

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Rinse affected area with large amounts of water followed by washing the area with soap and water. Watch for chemical irritations and treat them accordingly. Obtain medical assistance if necessary.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes, including under the eyelids, with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical assistance.

Inhalation: If inhaled, move the victim to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen; if the victim is not breathing, give artificial respiration by qualified personnel. Obtain medical assistance if necessary.

Ingestion: If ingested, obtain medical assistance immediately.

SECTION VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled: DO NOT touch spilled material. Reduce vapors with water spray. Avoid heat, flames, sparks, and other sources of ignition. Stop the leak if one can do so without risk. Absorb small spills with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material and place into containers for proper disposal. Keep out of water supplies and sewers. 1,2-Dichloroethane is subject to California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65).

Waste Disposal: Follow all federal, state, and local laws governing disposal. Methanol is subject to disposal regulations U.S. EPA 40 CFR 262, Hazardous Waste Number U154. 1,2-Dichloroethane is subject to disposal regulations U.S. EPA 40 CFR 262, Hazardous Waste Number D028 and U077; dispose in accordance with U.S. EPA 40 CFR 262 for concentrations at or above the regulatory level of 0.5 mg/L.

Handling and Storage: Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations of standards. Keep methanol and 1,2-dichloroethane separated from incompatible substances. Persons handling this material must wear protective eyewear, clothing, and gloves to prevent contact with this material. Methanol and 1,2-dichloroethane are subject to storage regulations: U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106.

Sealed ampoules of SRM 3012 should be stored in the dark at temperatures between 10 °C and 30 °C. Protect containers from physical damage.

SECTION VIII. SOURCE DATA/OTHER COMMENTS

Sources: MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS Ethylene Dichloride, 16 June 2005.

MDL Information Systems, Inc., MSDS Methyl Alcohol, 16 June 2005.

Disclaimer: Physical and chemical data contained in this MSDS are provided only for use in assessing the hazardous nature of the material. The MSDS was prepared carefully, using current references; however, NIST does not certify the data on the MSDS. The certified value for this material is given in the NIST Certificate of Analysis.

MSDS 3012 Page 4 of 4